

WEATHER FORECAST.
Rain or snow to-day; to-morrow cloudy;
not much change in temperature.
Highest temperature yesterday, 39; lowest, 21.
Detailed weather reports will be found on page 18.

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ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER,
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PAGES.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

In Manhattan, Brooklyn and
Bronx. Elsewhere 10 Cents.BRITAIN MAY CALL
ON U. S. FOR LOANS
TO LATIN AMERICA

Cruiser Off Costa Rica to
Enforce Concession and
Collect Debt Brings
Matter to Head.

CITE MONROE DOCTRINE
Counter Claim Against U. S.
for War Debt on Ground
of Our Responsibility
for Neighbors.

WILL INVOLVE MEXICO
Republic's Debt of Half Billion
Is Represented by Secur-
ities Held Across the
Atlantic.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau,
Washington, D. C., Feb. 26.

The appearance of the British cruiser
Cambrian in Costa Rican waters to
enforce concessions made by the Tinoco
Government, and presumably for the
collection of debts owing Great Britain,
is regarded with apprehension in
Washington as an indirect movement
that may involve Mexico. It is also
looked upon as having a bearing on
the British debt to the United States,
and as being a subtle suggestion that
this country has moral duties as well
as definite obligations under the Mon-
roe Doctrine.

If this country presses Great Britain
for payment of its debt, it is under-
stood that England may call the at-
tention of the United States to the
fact that she has money coming to her
from the Latin American countries,
including Mexico, and that on the
United States rests the duty of col-
lecting these debts or permitting their
collection by force.

In any event it is expected the British
will put in as a counterclaim against
debt in the United States, the debts owed
to her from Latin America.

Other European countries holding
Latin American obligations are expected
to follow the lead of Great Britain, with
the result that the United States, im-
mediately on the beginning of the Har-
ding Administration, may be called upon
to become the debt collector of European
powers on the continent or abandon the
policy of the Monroe Doctrine.

A situation presented in this manner
is expected to precipitate a crisis in
Mexican affairs. Mexico will owe ap-
proximately \$500,000,000, with accrued
interest amounting to about \$100,-
000,000. Most of Mexico's obligations
are held in Europe, and a large share
of them in Great Britain. This indebted-
ness does not include the interest pay-
ments and other obligations to holders of
Mexican railroad stocks and bonds,
which approximate almost as much as
the Mexican capital debt, and which are
similarly owned largely in Great Britain
and France.

The amounts of indebtedness which
have been incurred by the smaller Latin
American countries is not known, but
that of Mexico presents a staggering
total which may be added upon the
United States either for payment or col-
lection unless this country proposes to
permit possible occupation of Mexican
customs houses by European powers.

What makes the situation more seri-
ous is that the Mexican customs house
receipts up to 100 per cent, are pledged
for the repayment of the loans floated
by the Morgan firm in 1915 for Huerta.

News from Mexico does not tend to
quiet apprehensions of a Republican lead-
ership on whom will soon fall the respon-
sibility of dealing with this festering
situation. The present railroad strike in
Mexico appears to have tied up indus-
try generally and is approaching the
nature of a revolution.

Reports received at the State Depart-
ment show that the British Government
presented a note to the Costa Rican
Government on December 20 declaring
itself interested in the so-called Amory
concession granted by the Tinoco Gov-
ernment to the Lord Coudray oil in-
terests. The note was followed by the
appearance of the cruiser Cambrian in
Costa Rican waters.

Since the Tinoco Government was
never recognized the State Department
holds that the concession was an inter-
national forgery. It is in the nature of
information on the subject for submission
to the Senate Committee on Foreign Re-
lations. There is nothing to indicate
that the British Government plans to
use coercion on the Costa Rican Gov-
ernment without consultation with this
Government. It is the suggestion of
the use of force in dealing with the
financial problems of Latin America
that has attracted attention here.

MEXICO DENIES ACTION
ON OLD HUERTA DEBTS
Status Unchanged Since
President Carranza Died.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 26.—Newspaper
reports that the Mexican Government has
refused to recognize debts contracted by
the late President Huerta. Carranza
denied any liability for the debts. He
added this did not mean the present
regime would not take action in future.

MONTANA TO TAX BACHELORS
HELENA, Mont., Feb. 26.—A bill pro-
viding for a special poll tax of \$2 an-
nually on all bachelors residing in Mon-
tana was passed by the Senate today.
It now goes to the Governor. The pro-
ceeds of the tax would be paid into the
widows' pension fund.

TROTSKY SEEKS ALLIANCE
WITH GERMANY AND JAPAN

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Outline of the Russian Soviet military
policy, calling for a rapprochement with Germany and possi-
bly with Japan, is contained in a speech reported to have been
made by Trotsky at a recent meeting of the Council of High Com-
missioners and of the Supreme Military Council and received to-day
in official circles.

In the speech, which was said to have met with the approval
of all the Russian Generals present, Trotsky declared that the dis-
astrous economic and domestic situation in which Russia found her-
self was forcing her to continue war.

In stressing the necessity for an army of 2,000,000 men he
said: "Peace must be signed as late as possible with Poland, so
that we may gain time. When we are ready we shall find a pretext,
even if peace is signed, to attack her."

"Our relations with Germany," Trotsky continued, "must be
maintained at all costs. She is our best munition provider. Thanks
to her officers, we shall soon launch three submarines at Nicolaevsk
on the Black Sea. Do not let us excite Japan, who is becoming a
menace for America and who, if she allies herself to Germany, as
after all would be natural, might be of great help to us with the
latter in our war in the Near East."

FRANCE PREPARES
FOR MOBILIZATION
TO OFFER BY GEDES
TO MEDIANE DENIED

Occupation of Southern Ger-
many to Force Payment
Grows Probable.

PRESS URGES ACTION
Opposition Grows to Long
Drawn Out Diplomatic
Conferences.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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New York Herald Bureau,
New York, Feb. 26.

With the political atmosphere sur-
charged with rumors of the impending
French mobilization for the occupation
of southern Germany, tense interest is
shown in repeated assertions from
supposedly authentic sources that the
United States troops on the Rhine will
be withdrawn immediately.

The Petit Parisien published an in-
terview with Major-Gen. Henry T. Al-
len, commanding the American forces
of occupation, who was quoted as ex-
pressing doubts as to a withdrawal at
this time.

"I have no confirmation of state-
ments that the Belgian Government
has been advised officially of our de-
parture from the Rhine," Gen. Allen
was quoted as having said. "I do not
believe the information is exact, for
personally I have not been informed
about it, and it would indeed be strange
if some fine day we should receive an
order to quit the Rhine immediately."

Confirmation Reported.
The Brussels correspondent of the
Petit Parisien, however, insists that the
highest official sources have confirmed
the report that the Belgian High Com-
missioner at Coblenz notified his Gov-
ernment on February 23 that the with-
drawal of the United States troops had
been definitely decided upon.

Everywhere one hears the same theme
—if Germany does not pay France
ruined. Why not stand the trials of
another six months' campaign and make
her realize that France and not Ger-
many won the war? That argument
against delaying is brought out in an
editorial in the Intransigent, in which
the paper advocates independent action
in the face of "repeated German bra-
vado." This newspaper insists Premier
Briand must not yield to either Great
Britain or Germany on any essential
points and goes on to say that "if En-
gland is unwilling to-morrow to make
common cause with us against Germany
she must, at any rate, understand and
follow with a friendly eye the measures
we decide to use in order to pay our-
selves."

"French opinion, which has been op-
posed to such isolation until now, is
rallying under the pressure of facts. Is
British opinion taking this into ac-
count?"

Velled Threat of Action.
The Temps contained a veiled threat
of serious action if Dr. Simons intends
to follow the maneuver of the former
German Foreign Minister, Count von
Brockdorff-Rantzau, who resigned rather
than sign the peace treaty, declaring:
"Germany must be made to realize
where such a route leads."

Russian journals are equally insistent,
if less vigorous, in presenting the con-
tention that the occupation of either the
Ruhr Valley or a line of separation be-
tween the north and south of Germany
would bring a quicker restoration of
business to normal than long drawn out
diplomatic conferences.

Huertas published the text of a let-
ter from the commander of a battalion at
Tours addressed to former officers now
demobilized in which he says: "It is
possible that it will be necessary to ap-
peal for voluntary officers to reinforce
the aviation service in the event of a
partial mobilization of the existing for-
ces. Are you ready to report with the
first class to be mobilized?"

Moreover, the idleness in many sec-
tions of the country is turning the
thoughts of the unemployed toward the
army, where they can always be sure of
bread, meat, wine and tobacco with
allowances for their wives and their few
household cares.

Six months ago a mobilization order
might have evoked grave interior dis-
orders, but with the public becoming
more convinced from day to day that
force alone will bring Germany's gold
to this side of the Rhine, military men
are confident that the order of advance
would not be opposed by any save a few
Communists and radical Socialists.

ANTI-SMOKING BILL PASSES.
BISMARCK, N. D., Feb. 26.—The North
Dakota Senate to-day passed the House
bill which would prohibit smoking in
dining rooms, cafes and other public
places which both men and women fre-
quently visit.

White Sulphur Springs.—The Greenbrier for
rest and recuperation. Bookings, please, at
Diner de Luxe, 7 to 9 P. M., \$3.50—Adm.

TAIL SPINDESCENT
KILLS 2 FLIERS AT
ROCKAWAY POINT

Flying Boat, at Elevation of
300 Feet, Hits Air Hole
and Crashes to Earth.

JUST ENDING A FLIGHT
Lieut. Stevens, Experienced
Navy Air Man, Unable to
Stabilize Craft.

ALTITUDE WAS TOO LOW
Chief Machinist's Mate Lind-
say, Passenger in Machine,
Loses Life in Fall.

Lieut. Harold T. Stevens and Chief
Machinist's Mate Eugene Lindsay,
both attached to the Naval Air Station
at Rockaway Point, were killed almost
instantly yesterday afternoon when a
flying boat in which they were making
a routine flight crashed to earth near
its hangar. The machine, it is be-
lieved, fell into an air pocket at an ele-
vation of 300 feet and then went into
a tail spin. It was not at a high
enough elevation to permit the pilot,
Lieut. Stevens, to right it in time to
prevent the crash.

Lieut. Stevens and Lindsay took the
air soon after 3 o'clock. Lindsay
travelled as a passenger. There were
four other machines in the air at the
time and two were of the same type
as Lieut. Stevens's machine, small
two passenger flying boats equipped
with 100 horse-power motors. The
officer flew out over the bay and dis-
appeared from sight for nearly forty-
five minutes.

Upon returning to the field Lieut.
Stevens circled the bay, keeping close
to the ground, as the flight did not
contemplate any stunts. On one of the
turns the machine was almost directly
over the hangar on the shore of the bay.
It was while making this turn that the
flying boat slipped into the air pocket
and went into the tail spin. The de-
scend was so rapid Lieut. Stevens could
not whip down the nose of the machine,
which would have righted it again. The
machine hit the ground nose first and
was wrecked. Lieut. Stevens and Lin-
dsey were dead by the time a physician
reached them.

Lieut. Stevens had been attached to
the station since 1918 and lived with
his wife at 185 Beach Forty-fourth
street, Rockaway. He was 26 years old.
He entered the navy as a reserve officer
soon after war was declared and later
was assigned to the aviation school at
the Massachusetts Institute of Tech-
nology, Boston. The officer did some
preliminary flying at Pensacola before
being assigned to submarine patrol duty
at the Rockaway station. Lindsay lived
at the station. His home is at 44 Floyd
street, San Francisco.

Mrs. Stevens collapsed when told of
the death of her husband. She was
taken to the home of Commander Cum-
mings, commanding officer of the field,
and placed under the care of a physi-
cian. The dead officer's mother and
father live in Mount Vernon. They were
notified by telephone of the accident and
homed to the field, where the body was
Ethel Stevens, brother and sister of the
lieutenant, were visiting Mrs. Stevens
when the flying boat fell.

President Signs Bill
TO RELIEVE RAILROADS
\$100,000,000 May Be Paid
Within Few Days.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau,
Washington, D. C., Feb. 26.

President Wilson signed the Win-
slow bill to-day, granting relief to the rail-
roads, which have an aggregate of
\$400,000,000 or more due them, under
the railroad rental guarantee.

The bill was passed so that the rail-
roads might collect the sums which
Comptroller of the Treasury Warlick
held could not be paid under the terms
of the Transportation act except on cer-
tification by the Interstate Commerce
Commission of a final statement of ac-
counts with the railroads.

The I. C. C. has tentative accounts
from the railroads so far advanced that
it is likely that at least \$100,000,000 will
be certified to the Treasury for payment
in the next few days, and that the Win-
slow bill authorizes payment on these ac-
counts without waiting for the final
statement. This heavy drain upon the
Treasury can in part be met by tax-
payers due March 15.

GIANT S. S. IMPERATOR
BOUGHT BY CUNARD LINE
Third Largest Vessel Afloat
for New York Service.

The Cunard Line announced yesterday
that it has bought the former Hamburg
American liner Imperator, third largest
steamship afloat, from the British Gov-
ernment. The announcement followed
exactly two weeks the publication of the
purchase by the White Star Line of the
Bismarck, largest vessel in the world,
which was also built for the Hamburg
American, but never saw service. Both
ships were interned at Hamburg during
the war.

The third largest giant, the Leviathan,
formerly the Vaterland, has been lying
idle at her dock in Hoboken since she
ceased duty as a transport. She is the
property of the United States Shipping
Board.

The Imperator has had a checkered
career since the armistice, under the
terms of which she was surrendered to
the Allies. She was first allotted to
America, but was later turned over to
Great Britain. The Cunard Line has
been operating her for the Government.

She is 65,000 tons displacement.
Both the Imperator and the Bismarck
will be in the New York-Southampton
service.

New Broom Is Ominous
to White House Staff

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—A
fine, new broom addressed
to "President Warren G. Har-
ding," with the admonition "Use
This" on the reverse of the ad-
dress tag, was delivered at the
White House to-day by express.
Other marks, possibly indicat-
ing the sender's name, were il-
legible, but the "Use This" was
very plain to White House em-
ployees, who looked at it specu-
latively, wondering if the in-
coming President would make a clean
sweep when he got around to it.

PANAMA NEAR WAR
WITH COSTA RICA

Hostilities May Develop Into
Conflict Involving Central
America and Colombia.

Oil Concessions Granted to
American Concern in Inva-
ded Area by San Jose.

By the Associated Press.

PANAMA, Feb. 26.—Hostilities be-
tween Panama and Costa Rica showed
possibilities this afternoon of develop-
ing into a conflict involving all of Cen-
tral America and Colombia. Leading
Colombians residing in Panama have
sent a wireless message to Bogota ask-
ing the Colombian Government to fur-
nish them with arms for the purpose
of enlisting against Costa Rica.

They also ask the Colombian Gov-
ernment what action it is willing to
take officially to protect Panama
against Costa Rica, which is a member
of the recently formed union of Cen-
tral American States. The other
members are Guatemala, Salvador and
Honduras.

A Presidential decree issued this
evening declares the country has been
invaded and recites the necessity of
expelling the invaders. It suspends
individual rights under the constitu-
tion, calls upon all Panamanians be-
tween 18 and 40 to register for mil-
itary service and convokes the Na-
tional Assembly for a special ten day
session, beginning March 1.

It was learned officially that President
Borras has signed a procla-
mation declaring war against Costa Rica,
but is holding it temporarily in abey-
ance. The President, assured that the
entire country is behind him, con-
templating taking over dictatorial powers
for the defence of the republic, relying upon
the National Assembly to confirm his
action.

A sweeping order was issued this
afternoon by Eusebio Morales, Secretary
of the Treasury and the Interior, abol-
ishing the constitutional provisions re-
garding freedom of the press and estab-
lishing a strict censorship over Pan-
ama-Costa Rican developments.

Unorganized Forces Sent.

While nothing has been learned re-
garding the status of hostilities in the
Coto district, near the Pacific frontier,
where Costa Rican forces on Monday
occupied territory held by Panama, it
was learned authentically this morning
that hastily gathered unorganized forces
were being sent from Panama in the di-
rection of Bocas del Toro, whence it was
learned that the Costa Rican Govern-
ment has already granted a British cor-
poration a concession for oil exploita-
tion in the same general locality.

Lack of armed forces, however, with
which to equip the Panamanian forces
which the Government continues to or-
ganize still is proving an insurmountable
difficulty. Every available rifle has
been loaned to the Costa Rican forces,
and the Costa Rican Government has
learned that the United States Legation
at Panama is still without instructions
from Washington.

Panaman Rifles Sold.

It was generally believed the United
States Government held several thou-
sand rifles for the Panamanian Govern-
ment, and it was supposed the volun-
teers would be armed with these. It was
learned that the United States Legation,
however, that some 1,500 rifles taken
over from the Panamanian Government
following the signing of the Hay-Varela
treaty were returned to the United States
and are being sold at public auction here
in 1914. The remainder were shipped to
the Panamanian Consul in New York for
disposal in 1916.

An interesting phase of the situa-
tion results from Costa Rica occupying
territory under the arbitration decision
of Chief Justice White of the United
States Supreme Court, which was
handed down in 1914, while the United
States Government has, by virtue of
treaties, guaranteed the territorial in-
tegrity of this country. The Panaman
Government contends, however, that
Justice White's decision contained a
clause to the effect that if his award
should not be accepted by both parties,
the territorial status would revert to
the conditions laid down by the de-
cision rendered by President Loubet of
France. It is under the Loubet de-

cision that the United States Legation
at Panama is still without instructions
from Washington.

Had Get Rich Quick Beg.

"I remember it was only lately that I
wanted to get rich in a hurry. The
more I thought of it the more money I
wanted to get. I had plenty of chances
to get a little money, but I was always
putting it off until I got a big bunch.
Last Thursday my chance came. It

was not more than an hour after

Continued on Second Page.

BOY FIGHT WITH
\$772,000 BONDS HE
STOLE FROM BANK

Dalton Found Playing Pool
With Valuable Suitcase on
Floor at His Side.

PENITENT, CONFESSES
Bad Companions and Lan-
dis's Mercy in Similar
Case Blamed.

SOUTH AMERICA HIS GOAL
Heyworth, Ill., Constable,
Whose Pay Is \$100 a Month,
Gets \$26,000 Reward.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—William Dalton,
the seventeen-year-old Chicago bank
messenger, who gained notoriety over-
night by robbing the Northern Trust
Company of \$772,000 worth of Liberty
bonds Thursday, was captured to-day.

He was found playing pool in a
squalid pool hall in Heyworth, Ill., a
small town.

All the bonds except one \$500 cer-
tificate, which he had sold before leav-
ing Chicago, were found in Dalton's
possession. He carried the immense
sum of bonds in a suitcase. When
he entered the pool hall to engage in
a game of rotation pool he threw the
suitcase with its contents on the floor
as carelessly as if it contained only an
old suit of clothes.

Dalton confessed everything. He told
his captor he had asked for an increase
in wages, but it had been refused. "I
was getting only \$65 a month, which
is only money enough to eat on,"
said Dalton. "I had a chance to grab
these bonds, and I did."

He was asked if his theft had been
influenced by the case of Francis Carey,
the Ottawa bank clerk, to whom mercy
was shown by Judge Landis because he
was under the influence of bad com-
panions. "Yes," he answered. "I read
what Judge Landis said, and I believed
it fitted my case exactly."

Wanted to Live Like King.

"I thought I would go to South Amer-
ica and live like a king. Gee, I'm sorry
now that I took the bonds! I guess my
poor mother is heartbroken."

Dalton was arrested by Jack Draper,
the village constable. Constable Draper,
whose stipend totals \$100 a month, by
arresting the young embezzler finds
himself a man of wealth. He will get
\$25,000 as a reward—\$100 for the
capture of the boy and \$25,000 for re-
covering the bonds. The reward prob-
ably will be shared between the constable
and his son Paul, who was the first
to recognize Dalton. W. S. Miller, vice-
president of the Northern Trust Com-
pany, said that if Draper and his son
established the fact that they were so-
lely responsible for Dalton's capture, the
reward would be paid to them immedi-
ately.

Young Draper, an ex-service man and
crippled by wounds suffered in France,
found Dalton playing pool in Bud May's
poolroom in Heyworth. Dalton, who
had been on the road almost contin-
uously since Thursday afternoon, stepped
into the pool hall to claim the reward
anybody in the house a game of rotation
pool for \$1. Dalton, more by accident
than design, had slipped through the
hands of the police, once near Bloom-
ington and again in Naperville.

Pool at \$1 a Game.

Jack Hennessy, the local pool cham-
pion of Heyworth, accepted the chal-
enge of the young stranger to play any-
body present. While watching the game
young Draper got the idea the stranger
was Dalton, the boy embezzler.

"I just played a hunch and walked
out and bought a Chicago paper," said
Draper. "The moment I saw his picture
and looked at him I knew he was the
bird. I called my dad over the phone.
Dad rushes over like a fire horse. He
grabs the stranger. We open his grip
and out falls a fortune in bonds. Now
my father wants to claim the reward.
He'll go fifty-fifty. If it hadn't been for
me calling him on the phone he would
still be playing pinocchio with the Fire
Chief's sterner young Draper."

Credit for Dalton's capture was ac-
corded by W. S. Miller, vice-president
and legal adviser of the Northern Trust
Company, to the newspaper publicity
given to the case.

"The boy's picture and description
were scattered so widely," said Mr. Mil-
ler, "that he had practically no chance
of getting away. I attribute his capture
to the newspapers which cooperated so
splendidly. When you run a picture of
a thief in the paper and offer a reward
you make it a matter of time before the
paper, and everybody nowadays
reads a newspaper."

When Mrs. Nora Dalton, the widowed
mother, heard that her son had been
found, she was so relieved that she
first cry was: "Did they shoot him?"
The mother is confined to her bed as a
result of worry since her only son fled
with the bonds. Mrs. Dalton was as-
sured that no harm had befallen her
son. "Did they get the bonds back?"
she sobbed. Then she lapsed into a
hysterical fit of weeping.

In the Town Hall of Heyworth Dal-
ton told the story. Constable Draper,
who has held his post for seven years,
played the part of the Jaffa. "I was
asked if I would give him an ad-
vance when I asked for it I would have
gone along like my mother always told
me to do, straight and honest," said
young Dalton. "I was always put-
ting it off until I got a big bunch."

"Last Thursday my chance came. It

was not more than an hour after

Continued on Seventeenth Page.

Jusserand Doesn't Ban
French Wine From Table

PARIS, Feb. 26.—Questioned in
the Chamber of Deputies to-
day if it was true that M. Jusserand,
the French Ambassador at Wash-
ington, had abolished French
wines from the Embassy
table, M. Doumer, the Finance
Minister, replied:

"Our Ambassador is too good
a Frenchman, he has too good
a taste for the best of the
best wines in the world. I am
satisfied he can make Americans
understand that if it is a good
thing to fight alcoholism French
wines are an antidote for alco-
holism."

GIRL AIDS ARRESTS
IN BANK MURDERS

Visits Cabarets With Police in
Search for Bandits Who
Got Much Loot.

ONE CAPTIVE HER FRIEND
Band Left Trail of Slain Cops,
Wounded Paying Tellers
and Broken Vaults.

The possibility that New York de-
tectives have cleared up bank rob-
beries totalling into the hundreds
of thousands of dollars and ended the
search for two of the men who killed
two Detroit police lieutenants was
made known at Police Headquarters
last night following the arrest of two
men who described themselves as
James Minogue, professional gambler,
and George Stuyvesant, a salesman.

The prisoners were taken to head-
quarters from Seventh avenue and
111th street, where they were arrested
for violations of the Sullivan law by
Detective Joseph Smith of the East
Sixty-seventh street station and Po-
liceman Hayes of Traffic C.

According to Acting Inspector John
D. Coughlin, commanding the detective
division, Minogue and Stuyvesant are
suspected of knowing about the opera-
tions of a gang of bank robbers that
worked in Detroit, Reading and Wis-
consin, Pa., leaving a trail of
wounded paying tellers, dead officers
and broken vaults.

Inspector Coughlin said that Minogue
was identified positively as a man who
was in Detroit on January 31, when Po-
lice Lieutenants, Ellenstein and Morris
were shot to death while trying to frus-
trate an attempt to rob the office of Morgan
& Co., bond brokers.

The bandits who robbed the Morgan of-
fice quit Detroit a few days later, but
not until they had held up the American
State Bank and stolen \$14,000 in cash
and \$2,000 in bonds.

On February 4 four armed bandits
visited the People's Trust Company in
Wisconsin, a suburb of Reading, and
after locking the teller in a vault, ac-
crued together \$180,000 worth of securi-
ties and escaped. Their operations took
them into Reading later.

A week ago a Reading detective ar-
rived in this city with a young woman
known as Helen Davis. She had been
seen in the company of two men who
were acting suspiciously in Reading at
the time of the Wisconsin holdup.

Detective James Gegan of the Bomb
Squad took her to cabarets and hotels
in an effort to trace the men who
were with her in Reading. Last night
she went to headquarters and, accord-
ing to Capt. Coughlin, identified Mi-
nogue, having been her companion.

Minogue, it was said at headquarters,
has had two apartments on the upper
West Side. In one of them last night,
according to Inspector Coughlin, was
found a sawed-off shotgun similar to
the gun used in the Detroit murders.

The police credit the prisoner with a
record which includes two terms in the
Michigan colony, was and is under in-
dictment in connection with the theft
of a satchel containing \$7,000 from
George Alexander, Washington Mar-
ket poultry dealer, of 650 West End
avenue.

BANDIT SHOT IN BANK.

He Was Scooping Up Money in a
Detroit Institution.

DET